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The Masonic Craftsman

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of Freemasonry*

In This Issue: "How Does Social Legislation Affect the Fraternity?"

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NEW ENGLAND
Masonic Craftsman
 ALFRED HAMPDEN MOORHOUSE, Editor
 MEMBER MASONIC PRESS ASSOCIATION
 27 Beach Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone HANcock 6451

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G.M. Massachusetts Freemasonry has a new grand master and Joseph Earl Perry who has occupied that exalted office for the past three years steps down.

During the term of his office Worshipful Brother Perry has conscientiously striven with success to maintain the Craft on an even keel—no easy matter these days. Gifted with a profound love for his fellows he has, with sympathetic understanding and high intelligence, reconciled difficult situations. He has served with distinction.

That there were many things he would like to have seen accomplished is doubtless true, but it is not in the power of any one man to do all nor to attain perfection.

He will retire with the best wishes of all members. His successor will find in him a sound counselor as he embarks upon an arduous administrative cruise as captain of a hundred thousand Craftsmen.

NEW Following regular procedure, as is the custom G.M. in the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, the December annual meeting of that body elected a new Grand Master in the person of Albert A. Schaefer.

Versed in jurisprudence, Masonic and state, Brother Schaefer comes to his high office with a sound knowledge of Freemasonry and a close familiarity with the situation in Massachusetts. As a professor in America's leading technological institution he is able to gauge complicated situations objectively, with exactitude and high intelligence. He has played an active and devoted part in the life of the local fraternity for years and is a wise and distinguished Freemason. With increasingly involved problems confronting the Craft he will need the assistance and prayers of all to enable him to carry the burdens of his high office. The CRAFTSMAN bespeaks for him their good will that he may best assure safe guidance through rough waters.

FUTURE A day will come when present events will be as the remembrance of a horrible nightmare. When the orgy of destruction has passed, men and nations will set to work to rebuild their devastated cities and repair a spiritual morale which has been subjected to rude shocks.

We hear now of a New Order; of the world parcelled out between the several dictators, with this piece going to one and that to another; but in the day of reckoning, which is surely coming, the plans and parcelling will be subject to revision.

Whatever confidence may now be felt by those cruel men who are directing the destiny of Germany, et al,

their schemes will have to reckon with an outraged public conscience rising to confound their politics. As well may Hitler, the present chief *deus et machina*, strive to prevent this as to oppose the irresistible force of an elemental phenomenon. Courage under present afflictions is needed until a happier day dawns in which Right will triumph.

RUST The assurance of the protection of a "glittering arch of steel" lies somewhat in the limbo of tautological obsequies insofar as any practical application of its impressive pronouncement is concerned at the present time.

Words can be expressive of many things and made to fit many occasions, and in the present state of world affairs they may be conveniently forgotten when expressive of forthright intention. Tact, perhaps, too often precludes frankness.

Templary is said to be "a militant host" dedicated to the practise of Christian virtues and with definitely expressed objectives, yet in an hour of grave emergency, what is it doing?

The sentiments of the annual Christmas toast, sonorously enunciated, are beautiful, including as they do the angelic chorus of "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men," and further on the alluring promise that "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established on the top of the mountains," but Berchtesgaden, where the Nazi fuehrer has built himself a safe hideaway, is ironic evidence that the present "lord of the universe" would displace the Christian Lord—appropriate the plan, perchance. Then, too, the time "when men shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" is not apparent in the present agenda, and it is because of the failure of the Christian to practise his militant professions that these things have largely come to pass. "Onward Christian Soldiers" as a marching song has been replaced by more sanguinary tunes. Has not the Templar sword rusted?

AID Few practical suggestions are heard hereabouts for aid to British Freemasons and their dependents. We know of no specific appeal through official sources; yet it would seem that something could be done to show our sympathy to those in distress who surely have a claim upon our compassion.

It may be that in the dark recesses of the archives or elsewhere some plan exists for lending aid in emergency and that we are ignorant of it. But on the premise that thus far we have only made negative approaches to a really important matter we must presumably wait until disaster actually threatens our own country before "taking steps" to help others. Granted that domestic difficulties confront the Craft hereabouts, that shrinking of membership from N.P.D. and other causes and the

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 Alfred Hampden Moorhouse, Editor and Publisher.

loss of other sources of revenue create a financial problem, there yet remains a mighty tradition to live up to, and if it is not to remain but a tradition and a continuation of the faculty so long observed of living on the reputation of past performance, a need to bestir ourselves is evident.

We can think of several ways of helping English Freemasonry in its gallant stand to maintain the right.

In that country are several admirable institutions for the care of the sons and daughters of Craftsmen. Nazi bombers do not spare those spots. If reports are to be

believed, they seem to favor them with their devilish attentions.

Transfer to this country of boys and girls who have a claim upon our charity because of their Masonic parentage would be an act worthy of our great tradition. It would stimulate some of the latent desire for charitable action which doubtless exists, but without the channel through which to function.

An appeal to Masons from the Grand Master would doubtless bring a ready response.

Should it not be made?

A Monthly Symposium

How Does Social Legislation Affect the Fraternity?

ALFRED H. MOORHOUSE
BOSTON

The Editors;
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SAN FRANCISCO

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CHICAGO

EFFECT WILL BE NEGLIGIBLE

By WM. C. RAPP

Editor Masonic Chronicle, Chicago

THAT social legislation will eventually have a marked effect on the Masonic fraternity may be accepted as a definite conclusion. At present it only can be surmised to what extent this effect will be



felt or the particular nature or trend it will follow. There can be no doubt that efforts to provide social security for all citizens will continue and be broadened in scope. The crudities and inequities of the processes now in operation will to some extent be overcome by experience and study, but the principle that the state must bear the full burden of caring for those who need assistance is too

widely approved and demanded to be abandoned. Actual entrance into war, or the return of economic prosperity, will have their effect, but the principle of social security in some form will remain.

Social legislation up to the present has had little effect on the charitable work carried out by the Masonic fraternity nor will the institution abandon its policy to aid those of its members who are in need. A comprehensive and well established system of federal or state social security will doubtless result in some members of the fraternity refraining from seeking admission to the charitable institutions conducted by Grand Lodges, as well as reduce the amount of outside relief requested. There will be no need for the construction of new homes for the indigent, or for increasing the capacity of existing establishments. However, it is far too early to entertain the idea that present homes may be abandoned.

The development and extension of social legislation may possibly have effect on the fraternity as an institution. Whether the sense of security against want during old age will incline men toward the serious and better things in life, or will lead to a spirit of shiftlessness and a desire to gratify less desirable passions, remains to

be seen. In the nature of things social legislation will not be able to provide much along the line of luxuries, and those dependent upon them will not be apt to be attracted by fraternal orders which offer little more than the opportunity to be of service to others and to assist in building up the moral fiber of mankind.

While the institution of Freemasonry is subject to some extent to all human trends and ideologies, whether they be mental, moral or physical, it is doubtful whether social legislation in the long run will have much effect upon it.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION AND THE FRATERNITY

By ALFRED H. MOORHOUSE

Editor Masonic Craftsman, Boston

FEDERAL legislation during recent years has been much concerned with social relationships. Government, under the direction and with the active prompting of the chief executive, has adopted a paternalistic attitude toward the population which has not only imposed a heavy strain upon the financial resources of the country but raised grave doubts of our ability to sustain it. Concern is felt for the future.



A chief topic of conversation nowadays is the extent to which we are committed to support a vast number of unemployed, unemployables, and others with insufficient

ambition or desire to do other than subsist on government largess. The problem is vital, vast in its ramifications and implications, and affects the destiny of the United States.

Freemasonry, with altruistic objectives and charitable impulse essential features of its structure, has, over the two centuries of its existence, expended vast sums for relief. The unique nature of the fraternity has prevented publication of the precise amounts of its benevolences for obvious reasons, the self-respect of recipients being an important consideration in all its gifts and the

desire to capitalize or exploit its charity very definitely discouraged.

Today the important and all-inclusive scope of governmental sociological pioneering affect the fraternity's work by its contributions to Masons as to others in need to the extent that these same individuals are recipients of Masonic charity and the work is duplicated.

The matter is one which is receiving careful attention in almost all Masonic jurisdictions. Close study will gradually enable them to formulate a policy. It is too early yet to predicate specific action.

It is obvious that where government through its taxing powers takes money from Freemasons, either as individual or organized entities to support gigantic relief expenditures, it diverts just so much from the fraternity and its sources of income, curtailing thereby its ability to contribute direct to its own membership's needs direct. The burden of taxation has become so heavy as to be an important factor in the budget of individuals and as a consequence has, at least in some instances, obliged men to sacrifice their membership in the fraternity, still further reducing its income.

A survey of all charitable operations in all the jurisdictions is in order now, with the object of securing an equitable division of the relief load. Such survey should take into account present relief facilities and appropriations, the spread of overhead, cost of administrative and other functioning as well as the proportion of duplication of effort.

Upon collation of complete data practical, realistic action may be taken to insure succor to those with a claim upon Masonic benevolence and a watch maintained to see that the funds now so difficult to find are not wasted.

QUESTION DESERVES CONSIDERATION

By JOS. E. MORCOMBE

Editor Masonic World, San Francisco, California.

HOW Does Social Legislation Affect the Fraternity?" The question here propounded is difficult, both in approach and manner of treatment. Social legislation, at least in the United States, is in the experimental stage, and as yet there are no clearly-defined principles from which to reason effectively and to good purpose.



The whole theory involved is in line with the increasing demands for a new distribution of the means of a decent subsistence to meet the pressing needs of a soulless industrial age. Thinking men are abandoning the old and heartless doctrine of *laissez faire*, which was

the inevitable conclusion of uncontrolled competition. Under the influence of such teaching there has been a growing impoverishment of the masses, and that in the midst of plenty.

Any great change for the better will be slow and cautious. There are no guideposts on the way ahead. There is a settled selfishness to be combated, a huge inertia to be overcome, and a political meddling to be parried, that is detrimental. In the meantime all that can be done with our subject is to consider what has

been attempted in the way of partial solution, and to what extent Masonry is likely to be affected.

Let us premise with statement that Freemasonry is not, by purpose or design, a charitable institution. Whatever aid is given to needy and deserving brothers or their dependents is not of obligation, but represents a work taken up unselfishly. It remains a voluntary and incidental service. The pressures of modern industrial life have forced upon the Craft the establishment of large and expensive Homes and other means of meeting the situation. The great good accomplished is matter of justified pride to every brother. But the thought back in many minds is that such institutions and funds should not be necessary in case of a voluntary association, devoted to the mental and moral benefit of its adherents.

Unfortunately in this as in many other things, theory does not match with the dominating facts. We now have social legislation, in the benefits of which all those within the prescribed limits of age and needs are supposed to share on an equality. Masonry has voluntarily burdened itself, in some cases almost to the breaking point, that the aged indigents and helpless ones of its membership, and their dependents, can be given comfort and care. The tax-paying public supplies the means for relief of the general needy; until now the Masonic fraternity has maintained its charities without outside assistance.

Yet Masons are taxed, as they should be, and thus they contribute their full share to the public funds expended for support of aged and needy persons among the citizenry. The beneficiaries in the Masonic Homes, or otherwise helped, are within the classes that are the recipients of public relief. As simple matter of right and justice these, too, should be included among those receiving public aid. Should these elect to remain in the Home, in any case, whatever is their due from the general relief funds should be turned over to the proper Masonic authorities. Thus a load which has been uncomplainingly borne by the Craft would be resolved to its proper proportion, and the drain upon the fraternal resources be lightened proportionately. It is no special favor that Masons ask in this matter; it is only what is certainly allowable under the strict letter of the law.

For 1941 — and beyond:

"I said to a man who stood at the gate of the year, 'give me a light, that I may tread safely into the unknown,' and he replied 'go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than a light and safer than an unknown way.'"

The British Empire — Not An "Estate"

By SIR NORMAN ANGELL

Why do you suppose Germany spends the vast sums she is known to spend on propaganda, on putting forward certain ideas and arguments?

Consider. Here is a government made up of men who are supposed to believe that only one thing counts: force, bayonets, guns, soldiers, aeroplanes, submarines, mines; and who are supposed to consider ideas, the opinions the world holds about this struggle, as quite unimportant.

Hitler knows better. He knows that what the neutrals, great and small, America, the German people as a whole, our people, think about this struggle will ultimately determine what they do about it; how they will use their power. Whether a given neutrality is to be benevolent or hostile or neutral, whether the German people are to put their backs into the war or subtly sabotage it, whether our people are to put their backs into it—all depends upon the ideas they hold. In other words, Hitler is clever enough to know that ideas are the foundation of action, of what men do.

What is the basis of the case he presents?

Almost daily German propaganda suggests that it is an obvious and gross injustice for a people of forty-five million to own a quarter of the earth, while others lack living space; that this involves an inequitable and iniquitous division of the world's resources. Into the minds of the neutrals is put an idea and a picture: the idea of the Empire as an estate owned by inhabitants of Britain for their sole profit and enrichment; and a picture of John Bull as an obese, plutocratic landowner, possessing more territory than he can use.

Of that idea or picture we can say:

First, that it is utterly false; a mystification only made possible by popular confusion, the misuse and misunderstanding of certain terms.

Second, that most of the neutral world accepts this false picture as a broadly true one.

Third, that large and powerful sections of opinion in Great Britain accept it as true.

Let us examine these statements.

The Empire is not an "estate" at all and is not owned by the people of Great Britain. Goebbels's picture is a complete illusion. Let any Briton reading these lines think how much of the Empire he owns: how much Canadian, or Australian, or South African property—farm-land, or houses, or mines, or railway shares—he possesses by reason of the fact that something like the British flag flies at Ottawa, Canberra or Pretoria. The "British possessions overseas" are not possessed by the British people at all; but by the people who live there. Inaccurate and misleading terms have betrayed our thought, causing us to confuse "owning" and "governing."

So far as most, and by far the most important part, of the Empire is concerned, we do not even govern it. Because we—and the outside world—commonly refer to the Dominions as "Britain's overseas possessions," we seem to believe that we really do possess them.

There is a vague idea, even among a good many British people, that in some way, we, the British, govern Canada, and Australia, and New Zealand, and South Africa, and Ireland; that the laws we make in some way apply to them, or that they can only make laws which have our sanction; that they are obliged to join in our wars; that a declaration of war makes them belligerents, as much as it makes Yorkshire or Cornwall; that their parliaments have something like the limited authority of the London County Council.

All this is a complete mistake, and involves an entirely false picture of what the Empire has become.

The Dominions are independent States, their governments in no way subject to ours. We have no more power to alter the laws which the New Zealand Parliament, for instance, makes, than we have to alter laws made by the Parliaments of Holland or Brazil. It has all been laid down definitely and clearly in the Statute of Westminster. That Statute declares that "no act passed after 1931 by the Parliament of the United Kingdom will be deemed to extend to a Dominion," *that Britain and the Dominions are "autonomous communities," equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or internal affairs.*

To get a true picture of our relationship, to say, Australia, we should think of that country as a nation, quite as independent, in fact, as Belgium, or Norway; having its own Parliament, making its own laws by that Parliament; its own army and its own navy, controlled by its own Parliament; devising its own tariffs (Dominion tariffs often hit British trade very severely); passing its own immigration laws (some of which rigidly exclude certain classes of British subjects); appointing its own officials, its own foreign representatives (both Canada and Australia have Ministers in Washington and other capitals); having, indeed, its own colonies and dependencies (Australia has several in the Pacific); having power to remain neutral if its Parliament so decides when Britain is at war (Eire is at present neutral, and the South African Parliament only voted for participation in the war by a not very big majority); having power to maintain full diplomatic relations with Britain's enemy, if it so chooses (Eire still maintains normal diplomatic relations with Germany, and the German Minister is at this moment living peacefully in Dublin); and having power to select its own Governor-General, representing the Sovereign, as two Dominions have recently done.

But, you will say, the King? The King is accepted by, say the South African Union not as King of Britain, but as King in the South African Union, as a symbol of close association with other British Dominions.

While we must think—if we want a true picture of the Commonwealth—of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, as independent States, we should add in our minds that they are independent States forming a loose alliance with each other; an alliance

not of any well defined terms, but based on a gentleman's understanding that we shall help each other if and when any one of the group gets into difficulties.

I would not for a moment minimise the importance of that bond. It is vital. But it does not in the least qualify my statement that we do not own the Empire, and govern only a relatively small and diminishing part of it.

The Policy of de-Imperialisation

There has gone on for three-quarters of a century a really amazing process of de-imperialisation. We have done our best to unconquer our conquests; dis-annex our annexations; turn what was originally an Empire into a group of sovereign and independent nations.

Indeed, the Empire, so far as most of it is concerned, long since came to an end. An Empire is a form of political organization in which subject provinces or territories are ruled from a governing centre. The Dominions are not so ruled. There is no Imperial centre.

And what is true of the Dominions will be true of India to-morrow. She has had her own tariff-making powers since 1919, and is in most spheres already self-governing. Her march towards Dominion status would be still more rapid, but for differences between the great mixture of States, peoples, religions, castes, which we call India.

The process of de-imperialisation still goes on. In our sixty-odd "possessions," there are sixty different forms of government; some—the most important—dependent; some where a measure of control is retained by Whitehall.

In one case, Newfoundland asked for the suspension of Dominion status for a time in order to carry out urgent financial regeneration, since, as a completely independent State, the country had become bankrupt. It felt that financial salvation could best be undertaken with Whitehall's help.

The West Indies possess legislatures or legislative councils, and have been working towards practical self government (the West Indies will one day probably make a Dominion). But Whitehall still retains considerable control, which is why the British Government has assumed responsibility for financial aid to Jamaica and other islands.

Progress of which the World knows nothing

But the world simply does not know of the degree of de-imperialisation already accomplished, or does not believe it to be a reality. The maps of the Empire published everywhere are still all of the same colour, which creates the impression that Canada is governed just like Gibraltar, or Malta.

The ignorance about our Empire, both abroad and at home, passes belief. Once, lecturing in a German uni-

versity, a professor of political science flatly denied that Britain did not make the immigration laws of Canada, and in effect told me I was a liar when I insisted that the British Parliament had no more statutory power over the legislatures of New Zealand or Australia than it has over the legislature of Peru.

It was on November 26, 1932, that in the American Senate a suggestion was made that Britain should settle her debt to the United States by selling Canada thereto. "When a man has debts, and more land than he needs," it was explained, "he sells some of it." It was on October 18, 1935, that one of the most eminent of American journalists said in a public address that the British Government would have just as grave a responsibility as the totalitarian states for the next war, "for though Britain possesses more than she needs, she won't give any of it up to prevent war."

"If valueless," argued another American, "why not give up the Empire?" To which the answer is that we are giving it up, to people who live there. If we do not give it up to totalitarian states it is because they would close these territories against us, and use their resources to subject us to their domination.

Our hesitations in India about going too quickly towards independence are rooted largely in such misgiving.

It is true we have a profitable trade with the Dominions and India. So we do with the Argentine and Brazil and the United States. It is true that we have made preferential arrangements with the Dominions at Ottawa—arrangements, in which, incidentally, Britain got much the worst of it. But they are arrangements made between independent States, and there is no reason why we should not have made the same kind of arrangement with France, or Denmark, or Norway, or Sweden.

The Truth which should be spread

It is time we exploded a false notion which is so extremely valuable to the enemy, and so extremely harmful to our cause.

If truth demands that we face what we have done ill, it also demands we realise what we have done well. We have done what no Empire of the past has ever done. When Hitler says that in his subjugation by war and flame and terror of the small neighbouring States, he is merely copying the example of Great Britain, he is hoping that the world's ignorance and confusion about what the British Empire has become will enable him to get away with what is, in fact, a gross falsehood.

He is doing the exact opposite of what we have been doing for the best part of a century. For we have turned, or are turning, Empire into Commonwealth, the free association of self-governing democracies, which come of their own free will to help to fight a common menace to the freedom of them all.



The Spirit of English Literature

PAST AND FUTURE OF A GREAT TRADITION

Recently, while the Battle of London was still being fought I was summoned to London with a number of others to discover methods of making the English language more accessible to all parts of the world. At first sight it might seem, as the sirens punctuated our work, that this was properly a peace-time employment. Yet it is not so. If England has one lesson above all others to the world it is that the life of the mind shall continue whatever the national struggle may be. A thousand years ago King Alfred began the long tradition of learning in England while the Danish invasions were actually in progress. There is every reason today why we should follow his example.

Those of us who were engaged in discovering how best the English language might be learned had no thought of inculcating some fixed doctrine or ideology. Rather it was in the faith that, once the war has ended, the free nations of the earth will look to the English language as a second means of communication and to English literature for some rebirth of that faith in the human spirit through which civilized man can survive. Whatever might be the incidental fortunes of war, we were conscious that the English language is a heritage never to be lost.

For the English language is more than the language of these islands. It is the tongue of the British Commonwealth, the international language of the Far East, and the speech, with whatever modifications, of the United States of America. Today we stand in an hour of decision between civilization and barbarism, firm in the faith that the English language will become the medium by which man's power to order his destiny with decency will ultimately be resolved.

In the English language we have a literature continuous in its production now for over twelve hundred years. The continuity of this tradition is longer than that of any country in Europe. It may be well to remember at this hour that one of the qualities most persistently emphasized has been endurance, an increasing endurance in difficulty. After the Battle of Maldon, over nine hundred years ago, an unknown poet wrote:

*Thought must be the harder; the heart the keener,
Courage shall be the greater as our strength grows less.*

It was with the same voice that Wordsworth eight hundred years later addressed one of the victims of Napoleon's tyranny:

*thou has great allies;
Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
And love, and man's unconquerable mind.*

The same spirit is in Shakespeare, in the memory of Ulysses which Tennyson recaptured from Dante, or in the brave and brief verses on the "Army of Mercenaries" which A. E. Housman composed during the last world war.

While this element of sublimity is in our literature it is only one aspect of the national spirit, and one not easily revealed. Most characteristic of all has been the

mixture of solemnity with humour which can be found equally in Shakespeare or in Dickens. Shakespeare had lived as a boy through the period of the Spanish Armada and as a man in days when the shapes of death stalked close by men's side. He knew the depths of man's cruelty and even of despair, but never was his spirit far from some resurgence of normality and laughter. Through his work the foreigner might well understand the puzzling duality of the English temperament. Prince Hal may dally one day with the pleasures of the tavern at Eastcheap, but the next, when he has realized the national peril, he stands

*All furnish'd, all in arms;
All plum'd like estridges, that wing the wind;
Bated like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats, like images;
As full of spirit as the month of May.*

Over two centuries later Dickens portrayed the life of England, not of its princes but of the common people of the great cities, particularly of London. Across the world from America to Russia he carried the picture not only of the tragedy of the life of the poor in those days but of the comic common sense of his Sam Wellers and his other "Cockney" types.

Wherever Dickens's novels have gone they have carried with them a sense of compassion, a hatred of cruelty, and a genuine faith in ordinary men and women. This faith in the individual has been everywhere in our literature and has made the novel for centuries a rich and genuine picture of English life. It has accounted too, for the English delight, which almost mounts to passion, for biography. From the days when Mr. Samuel Pepys recorded in secret the activities of his private world English literature has had an emphasis, above tolerance, for the individual, even for his oddities and mannerisms. We have abhorred the pattern and cherished the exceptional, whether it be Chaucer, with his garrulous Wife of Bath, or Scott, with Meg Merrilies. Above all, the great pleasure has been the discovery, as in Dickens, that the ordinary is in itself individual, that every clerk in a counting-house is as worthy of record as the leader of a nation.

The lists of the publishers show that, in spite of the war, the output of English books continues, and those who are alert will be already aware that a new spirit moves amongst us. The period between the World War and the present struggle was only a quarter of a century, a brief span in a country with a tradition as long as our own. English literature cannot be judged from that period alone. It was marked in some quarters by spiritual surrender, by intellectual defeatism, by barren disillusionment. Those voices are silent. Those who wish to seek the spirit of England will look back across the centuries and forward to the new minds who know that from this struggle a new England emerges. I would venture the prophecy that the literature of this war will not be a war literature in any accepted sense of the term but the literature of a new way of life. We

have had a community of suffering which will make a newer and deeper communal life possible.

We shall need the great minds of the past to stand by us. It may be that in this struggle some of our monuments of stone will perish, but the monument of the mind will endure:

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments

Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;

But you shall shine more bright in these contents

Than unswept stone, besmear'd with sluttish time;

When wasteful war shall statues overturn,

And broils root out the work of masonry,

Nor Mars his sword, nor war's quick fire, shall burn

The living record of your memory.

The spirit of English literature has stood not for narrow nationalism but for a European comity of free

minds, of ordinary pleasures, of the countryside in spring, and of energy directed to the erection of an image of sanity and generous living—above all, and however disguised, for the principles of Christianity, in which all that is best in Western Europe is grounded. In the co-operation of the post-war world we shall discover a way of life with non-Christian peoples, but our own contribution will come from values which date from that conception of Christendom in which Western civilization is founded. The work is a task for new minds, but they will not be alone. For by their side will be Bede and Alfred, Chaucer, Sir Thomas More, Bunyan, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Shelley, and Meredith and innumerable others, who all in their boldness and originality yet found some contact with an English tradition, continuous and still prevailing.—By B. Ifor Evans in *The Manchester Guardian*.

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

A TRIBUTE, BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

["Appeasement" is the word which will automatically come to mind when the name of Neville Chamberlain is mentioned. In a critical period of world history the man who presided over Britain's destinies through that country's freely elected parliament, made every effort humanly possible to avoid war. He sacrificed pride, endured insult and with forthright courage and dogged determination endeavored to save the world from war. That his efforts were fruitless was no fault of his. His honorable intentions were wasted on cynical and arrogant force. When the clouds of battle have cleared and a truer perspective is possible history will mark his high place. In the meantime the words of his successor in high office are notable for the appreciation they give of the merit of Neville Chamberlain.]

—ED. CRAFTSMAN.

"Since we last met the House has suffered a very grievous loss in the death of one of its most distinguished members and of a statesman and public servant who during the best part of three memorable years was the first minister of the crown.

Fierce and bitter controversies which hung around him in recent times were hushed by news of his illness and are silenced by his death.

In paying a tribute of respect and regard to so eminent a man who has been taken from us no one is obliged to alter the opinions which he has formed or expressed upon issues which have become a part of history, but at the Lych gate we may pass our own conduct and our own judgments under searching review.

It is not given to human beings—happily for them, for otherwise life would be intolerable—to foresee or predict to any large extent the unfolding course of events.

In one phase men seem to have been right, in another they seem to have been wrong; then again a few years later when the perspective of time has lengthened all stands in a different setting.

There is a new proportion and another scale of values. History with its flickering lamp stumbles along the trail of the past, trying to reconstruct its scenes, to revive echoes and to kindle with a pale gleam the passion of former days.

But what is the worth of all this? The only guide to a man is his conscience, the only shield the rectitude and sincerity of his own actions. It is very imprudent to walk through life without this shield because we are so often mocked by the failure of our hopes and deceived by our calculation.

With this shield, however the fates may play, we march always in the ranks of honor.

It fell to Neville Chamberlain, in one of the supreme crises of the world, to be contradicted by events, to be disappointed in his hopes and to be deceived and cheated by a wicked man.

But what were these hopes in which he was disappointed? What were these wishes in which he was frustrated? They were surely among the noblest benevolent instincts of the human heart, love of peace, toil for peace, strife for peace, pursuit of peace even at great peril and certainly to the utter disdain of popularity or clamor.

Whatever else history may or may not say about these tremendous terrible years we can be sure that Neville Chamberlain acted with perfect sincerity according to his lights. He strove to the utmost of his capacity and authority—which were powerful—to save the world from the awful devastating struggle in which we are now engaged.

This alone will stand him in good stead as far as what is called the verdict of history is concerned. But it is also a help to our country, our whole empire, and our decent, faithful way of life, and, however dark may be the clouds which overhang our path, no future generation of English-speaking folk—for that is the tribunal to which we appeal—no such generation will doubt that, even at great cost to ourselves in technical preparation, we are guiltless of the blood, terror and misery which

have engulfed so many lands and people and yet seek new victims still.

Herr Hitler protests with frantic words and gestures that he only desired peace. What do these ravings and outpourings count before the silence of Neville Chamberlain's tomb?

Though long and hazardous years lie before us, at least we enter upon them united and with clean hearts.

I should not propose to give an appreciation of Chamberlain's life and character, but there are certain qualities always admired in this island which he possessed in altogether exceptional degree. He had physical and moral toughness of fibre which enabled him, throughout his varied career, to endure misfortune and disappointment without being unduly discouraged or wearied.

He had precision of mind and aptitude for business which raised him far above the ordinary levels of our generation. He had firmness of spirit, which, though not often elated by success, was seldom downcast by failure and never swayed by panic. When, contrary to all his hopes and all his beliefs and exertions, war came upon him, and, as he himself said, all he had worked for was shattered, there was no man more resolved to pursue the unsought quarrel to the death.

The same qualities which made him one of the last to enter the war made him one of the last who would quit it until victory for our righteous cause was won. I have had the singular experience of passing in a day from being one of his most prominent opponents and critics to being one of his lieutenants and on another day of passing from serving under him to become head of a government of which, with perfect loyalty, he was content to be a member.

Such relationships are unusual in our public life.

I have before told the House how on the morrow of

the debate which in the early days of May challenged his position he declared to me and a few other friends that only a national government could face the storm about to break upon us and that if he were an obstacle to the formation of such a government he would instantly retire.

Thereafter he acted with a singleness of purpose and simplicity of conduct which at all times, and especially in great times, ought to be a model for us all.

When he returned to duty a few weeks after a most severe operation, the bombardment of London and the seat of government had begun. I was a witness of his fortitude under the most painful and grievous bodily affliction and I can testify that, although only a physical wreck of a man, his nerve was unshaken and his remarkable mental faculties unimpaired.

After he left the government he refused all honors; he would die, like his father, plain Mr. Chamberlain. I sought permission from the King, however, to have him supplied with cabinet papers and, until within a few days of his death, he followed our affairs with the keenest interest and tenacity.

He met the approach of death with a steady eye. If he grieved at all, it was that he could not be a spectator of our victory, but I think he died with the comfort of knowing that his country had at last turned the corner.

At this time our thoughts must pass to the gracious and charming lady who shared his days of triumph and adversity with courage and quality the equal of his own.

Neville Chamberlain, like his father and brother, Austen, before him, was a famous member of the House of Commons, and we here assembled members of all parties without a single exception feel that we do ourselves and our country honor in saluting the memory of one whom Disraeli would have called an English worthy.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE SECRETARY

By CLEMSON S. CRAWFORD, 32°, Past Grand Treasurer
Grand Lodge of Idaho

The secretary is almost the most important officer in a Masonic lodge, even though his title is not printed near the head of the list in rank. He has many duties; so many, in fact, that they are not fully commented upon in the installation ritual, but are largely left to his own common sense. Upon his ability to carry these duties depends, in a very large measure, the success of his lodge, no matter who may be the "three principal officers".

It may seem impertinent for one who has never been a secretary of a Masonic lodge to hand suggestions to one who is, but it is a fact that an interested observer may note errors of omission or commission that escape the busy incumbent. This writer has had many years opportunity to observe secretaries of varying degrees of efficiency and proficiency, and from that fund of experience begs to offer the following suggestions:

The minutes should be kept in a full and accurate manner (to the extent that the proceedings may be written) and in a neat, legible form. A typed record in a loose-leaf binder is the most satisfactory, but if the

pen is used in connection with one of the skeleton-printed minute books sold by the supply houses the record should be so written that nothing can be inserted or added after the Master has signed. An advantage of the loose-leaf method is that it is necessary to carry only a minimum of recent minutes, and the rest are not exposed to loss or fire. In this connection it may be remarked that although certain articles, including the charter, are intrusted to the worshipful master by the installing officer, it usually devolves upon the secretary to care for them, and he should be very careful to see that the charter and the records are kept safe at all times from loss, fire and flood. The current records of today will become the interesting, valuable, ancient records of tomorrow.

Grand Lodges frequently enact amendments to constitution and by-laws in the interim between the publication of new codes, and the secretary should carefully keep the official notices of such amendments pasted in the proper places in the lodge copy, that the brethren may be, at all times, accurately informed.

Of course the secretary's desk should face the lodge and the worshipful master, and the minutes and other papers should be read in a loud, clear voice, that none may fail to hear every item. The secretary should provide himself with a desk reminder or portfolio of sufficient size to hold letter-size sheets, and all papers and memoranda which are to come before the lodge should be previously sorted therein, in the order of business, that none may be overlooked in its regular turn.

Always mention the name before starting to read petitions, letters, bills, etc., because it is much more satisfactory to the listener to know who wrote the paper, while it is being read, than to have to listen blindly until the name is read at the end.

Of course the secretary should be able to compose his letters and correspondence so as to be clear and positive, yet cordial and courteous.

Notice of meetings should be made as enticing as possible without exaggerating or running the risk of having the brethren lose faith in them, but if there is to be some special feature, no matter how unimportant, say

A MASONIC MASTER MARINER

John Kendrick, of English descent, was born in 1740 in the Cape Cod town of Wareham. The time and place offered opportunities to ambitious youngsters to follow seafaring; not an easy life, but a man-making one. And at an early age he became a master mariner. Therefore, well qualified in seamanship and navigation, it is not surprising that, during the American Revolution, Captain Kendrick served his country on the seas.

Thus, in May of 1777, a Boston newspaper—*The Independent Chronicle*—announced:

The Privateer Brig *Fanny*, mounting 18 Carriage Guns, completely fitted for a Cruise against the Enemies of the United States of America will peremptorily sail for Dartmouth within 12 Days.

Those who are Desirous of entering on board one of the finest armed vessels fitted out of America must apply immediately to the Captain, John Kendrick, at Dartmouth, or they will be too late; great Part of her Hands are already engaged.

The *Fanny* crossed the broad Atlantic, cruised in company with another privateer, both together capturing two prizes laden with sugar which, in August, under the youthful Stars and Stripes, they proudly convoyed into Nantes, France. There, evidently to mislead the English, the privateers were known as the *Boston* and the *Hancock*. What further befell the *Fanny* is unknown, but her commander returned home safely.

The following year found Kendrick in command of another privateer brigantine: the *Count de Estaing* of sixteen guns. Both the *Fanny* and the *Count* each carried a crew of 100 men. The latter privateer was named after the French admiral who earlier that year had sailed with a fleet to assist the Americans. Also that year, Capt. John Kendrick became a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, Mass., December 10, 1780. He was still privateering in 1780 in the *Marianne*, listed as a Rhode Island brigantine of sixteen guns. In that state he probably met Robert Gray of Tiverton with

so. A small font of rubber type will enable you to do the trick. Eschew the use of freak notification cards which feature, around the edge or elsewhere, sets of months, days, years, and about a dozen different degrees, installations, banquets, visitations, etc., etc. It consumes too much of the secretary's time to insert all the necessary check-marks on each card, and, what is more vital, they have a perfunctory appearance and exert but a perfunctory effect on the recipient. It is well to keep one or more sets of cards or envelopes addressed in advance, to take care of funeral notices and other emergencies. An addressing machine, either hand operated or automatic, is frequently a good investment. Used machines may sometimes be picked up at a low price.

This writer has always considered it a fine custom to send a courtesy report card to another lodge to report a visit from a member of that lodge.

Now, none of the secretaries who have come under this writer's observation have needed *all* of these suggestions, but, by the same token, none have escaped needing *some* of them.

whom he afterward was associated in the merchant marine.

From Cape Cod, the northwest coast of America was a far country in those distant days following the war, a long, long way to go by sail round Cape Horn. The last voyage of the famous English discoverer, Capt. James Cook, had made known the vast numbers of sea otter to be found along that coast, and exceptionally high prices obtainable for its fur in China. "It was as if a new gold coast had been discovered," wrote Washington Irving.

In the summer of 1787, a voyage of trade and discoveries to the northwest coast of America was planned by Joseph Barrell, Esq., and others; for the purpose of carrying it into effect, they procured a ship of about 250 tons, which they called the *Columbia Rediviva*, and a sloop of about 100 tons, called the *Washington*. The command of these vessels, when fitted for their voyage, was given to John Kendrick, Esq.,

Capability, daring, and the enterprising spirit for which Anglo-Americans have always been distinguished, had brought him a command which was destined to hand down his name to posterity. His ship and the sloop (*Lady Washington*, 90 tons) had been constructed in the North River, Scituate, Mass. Robert Gray was appointed master of the sloop. To commemorate the voyage and for use as diplomatic gestures in various ports, numerous medals were struck off depicting the vessels, their names and those of the commanders on one side, and on the other the names of the six owners, encircled with the words: "Fitted at Boston, North America, for the Pacific Ocean, 1787."

October first found them *en passage* to Cape Horn and nearly a year elapsed before they arrived in Nootka Sound, 23d Sept., 1788. The vessels would anchor near shore, wait for the natives to bring out sea otter skins and other peltries in their canoes, trade hardware, cop-

per kettles, knickknacks advantageously, then coast along elsewhere. On one occasion Indians attacked them, but were driven off. Months passed in this adventurous and wandering commerce, probably varied by wintering in some quiet, peaceful harbor of the Sandwich Islands. Finally, in November of 1789, the *Columbia* arrived in China with her furs, and eventually in Boston, doubtless with tea, nankeens, and other merchandise. The returning voyages were welcomed and entertained by Governor John Hancock and sponsors of the expedition of whom it was said: "Much credit is due to these gentlemen who planned, encouraged, and executed these voyages."

Subsequently Kendrick withdrew from employ of the company, it was said, and purchased the *Columbia*; though she soon returned to the Pacific Coast under Captain Gray, stated to have been in Kendrick's employ. Kendrick himself also voyaged thither and in 1791,

while lying in Nootka Sound, having reason to suspect that the Spaniards would seize his vessel, in case of his proceeding to sea, he determined to make his way, if possible, through a passage which he believed to exist, northwestward into the Pacific. His efforts were successful and to the passage thus discovered he gave the name of Massachusetts Sound.

Whether the "vessel" mentioned was the ship or the sloop is uncertain; the latter had been riggered as a brig with two masts, in which Kendrick was said to have returned home on what seems to have been his second round voyage, thereafter making a third outward passage to the northwest coast of America. As to the ship, Washington Irving wrote:

Among the American ships which traded along the northwest coast in 1792, was the *Columbia*, Captain Gray, of Boston. In the course of her voyage she discovered the mouth of a large river in lat.

46° 19' north. Entering it with some difficulty, on account of sandbars and breakers, she came to anchor in a spacious bay. . . . The *Columbia*, however, is believed to be the first ship that made a regular discovery and anchored within its waters, and it has since generally borne the name of that vessel.

There are two reports of Captain Kendrick's death in 1793. One is that: "when about to depart from the northwest coast, purposing never to return thither, while taking leave of the occupants of the ship (native visitors), a salute was fired, and by a gun from this ship. . . . Capt K. was mortally wounded." It was added that he survived long enough to commit the *Columbia*, with valuable cargo, to the care of his mate, who dishonestly handled both ship and cargo, and that she never returned to her home port. Contrarily, is the statement that Kendrick was killed in a salute fired at Hawaii and was buried near the grave of Capt. James Cook.

In behalf of John Kendrick, it is asserted that his ship *Columbia* was the first to carry the United States flag upon the Pacific Ocean, and that he was the first American commander to sail round the world. In Wareham, today, stands the home and house he constructed, shaded by silver poplars brought from California around Cape Horn. And in a public-spirited way he gave a schoolhouse and bell to his native town.—GEORGE WHARTON RICE, 32°, in *The New Age*.

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Historical Brief of Freemasonry in France

In 1725-1729 Freemasonry was introduced into France by the creation of lodges by British Masons. In 1732 a French lodge was constituted at London by the Earl of Strathmore. In 1738 Pope Clement XII condemned Freemasonry under penalty of excommunication, whose absolution was reserved to the Sovereign Pontiff. In 1751 Pope Benedict XVI confirmed the excommunication issued by Clement XII. In 1767, the Government advised of the profound dissensions existing in the Order, forbade the Masonic assemblies. In 1771 the National Grand Lodge of France revived under the presidency of the Dean of the Masters, Bro. de Pusieux, and chose as Grand Master the Duke de Chartres, who annulled the decrees of banishment of 1766. In 1773 the National Grand Lodge of France decided that the Grand East of France will be composed of the Grand Lodge and all the Masters or deputies of the lodges of Paris or the Provinces and the Grand Orient alone will have the right of legislation in the Order. In 1775 the Grand Orient decided that the title of the Order shall be "Order of Freemasonry", and not the Royal Order of Freemasonry. It then possessed 193 lodges, of which 3 were

in a foreign country. In 1778 the Grand Orient possessed 310 lodges, one of which was the lodge of "Nine Sisters" where Voltaire was initiated in the presence of Bro. Benjamin Franklin. In 1789 the Grand Orient possessed 635 lodges and made an urgent appeal for observance of the duties of a citizen to his country, to Masonry, and to Humanity. In 1799 the Grand Orient and the Grand Lodge of France signed a treaty of perpetual Union under the name of the Grand Orient of France. In 1811 the Grand Orient of France decided that refusal to admit Jews was contrary to the statutes of the Masonic Order in France, of which the first article is thus written: "Freemasonry is an institution, essentially philanthropic and progressive; has for its basis, the existence of God, and the immortality of the Soul; it has for its object, beneficence, the study of universal morality, the sciences and arts, and the practice of all the virtues. Its motto has been for all ages "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

In 1862 Marshal Magnan was named Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France by Imperial Decree. Supporting himself on this decree, he declared that the

Grand Orient is the sole and only Masonic power in France.

In 1865 the Grand Orient adopted a new revision of the Constitution, where, after the formula "Freemasonry has for its basis the existence of God, and the immortality of the Soul," was added, "It regards the Liberty of conscience as a right peculiar to every man, and excludes no one on account of his belief."

In 1869 the Grand Orient affirmed that Humanity and Freemasonry are outraged when color, race or religion suffices to forbid entry into the Masonic family.

In 1877 the Grand Orient abrogated the dogmatic

assertion inserted in 1849 and wrote the new article thus: "Freemasonry is an institution essentially philanthropic, philosophic and progressive, and has for its object the search for Truth, the study of universal morality, the sciences and arts, and the exercise of benevolence. It has for its principle the absolute liberty of conscience and human solidarity. It excludes no one for his beliefs. It has for its motto, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.'—Received from Maurice Paillard 33°, 42 Curzon St., London, W.1. England. Oct. 11, 1940. Translated by Cyrus Field, Willard, D.Litt.



DECEMBER ANNIVERSARIES

Lord Charles Cornwallis, who, as a General of the British troops in the American Revolution, ordered the grand honors of Masonry performed at the funeral of General de Kalb, his prisoner, was born in London, Eng., December 31, 1738.

Gen. William A. Bowles, Commander-in-Chief of Creek and Cherokee Indian Nations in Florida and Provincial Grand Master in America of four Indian Tribes under the Grand Lodge of England, was held a prisoner by the Spanish in Morro Castle, Havana, Cuba, and died December 23, 1805.

Richard Vaux, who, as Grand Master of Pennsylvania, laid the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, in 1868, was born in that city, December 19, 1816.

Isaac Tichenor, U. S. Senator from Vermont and Governor of that state, died at Bennington, Vt., December 11, 1838. He was a member of one of the first five lodges of Vermont and visited Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22 in Virginia, while in the Senate.

John Pope Duval, Captain in the War of 1812-15 and Brigadier General in the Texas service, died at Tallahassee, Fla., December 7, 1854 and was buried with Masonic honors by the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of that state, having been Grand Master and Grand High Priest of Florida.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet during the World War and a member of Burlington (Vt.) Lodge No. 100, was born at that city, December 8, 1856.

James W. Nye, Governor of Nevada Territory (1861-64) and U. S. Senator from Nevada (1864-73), died at White Plains, N.Y., December 25, 1876. He was a member of Hamilton (N.Y.) Lodge No. 120.

James D. Richardson, 12th Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33d., Southern Jurisdiction (1900-1914) and U. S. Representative in Congress from Tennessee (1885-1905), received the 33rd degree at Nashville, Tenn., December 29, 1884.

George W. P. Hunt, 1st Governor Arizona, serving, in all seven terms, died at Phoenix, December 24, 1934. He was a member of the Commandery and the Shrine.

Robert W. Bingham, 32d., newspaper publisher and U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain (1933-37) died at Baltimore, Md., December 18, 1937.

LIVING BRETHREN

William N. Northrop, 33d., Deputy in Idaho of the Supreme Council, 33d., Southern Jurisdiction, was born at Portland, Ore., December 27, 1863.

Ralph L. Carr, Governor of Colorado, was born at Rosita, Colo., December 11, 1887. He is a member of the Scottish Rite at Denver.

Gerald P. Nye, U. S. Senator from North Dakota since 1925, was born at Hortonville, Wis., December 19, 1892. He is a member of the Scottish Rite at Fargo, N. Dak.

Lister Hill, U. S. Representative from Alabama (1923-37) and now U. S. Senator from that state, was born at Montgomery, Ala., December 29, 1894, and is a member of the Scottish Rite at that city.

Charles A. Moffett, 33d., Active Member in Alabama and First Grand Equerry of the Supreme Council, 33d., Southern Jurisdiction, received the 32nd degree, December 27, 1900, and was knighted in Cyrene Commandery No. 10, Birmingham, December 11, 1903.

Frank C. Patton, 33d., Active Member in Nebraska and Grand Prior of the Supreme Council, 33d., Southern Juris-

diction, received the 32nd degree at Omaha, Nebr., December 1, 1910.

Dr. Francis Vinsonhaler, Active Member in Arkansas of the Supreme Council, 33d., Southern Jurisdiction, received the 33rd degree, December 10, 1914.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was made a charter member of Justice Lodge No. 46, Washington, D.C., December 15, 1926, and is a member of the Commandery and Shrine.

NEW GRAND MASTER OF MASSACHUSETTS

Albert A. Schaefer, 56, of Boston, professor of law and government at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a past deputy grand master of Masons, was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Massachusetts at the annual meeting Wednesday afternoon, December 11, at Masonic Temple, Boston, Massachusetts. He and other officers of the new suite will be installed at the Temple Dec. 27.

Prof. Schaefer, who succeeds Joseph Earl Perry of Belmont, is married and lives at 280 Beacon street. He has been a member of the Technology faculty for the past 10 years, prior to which he was a practicing attorney with the Boston law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins.

The new grand master has been a member of the Masonic order for 35 years, having been raised in 1905 by St. John's lodge, No. 2, of Middletown, Ct. He still retains his membership in that lodge.

He has long been prominent in the Masonic circles of Massachusetts and holds membership in many bodies of the order. He is a member and past master of Harvard lodge of Cambridge and a member of the following: Moses Michael Hays lodge of Boston, Richard C. MacLaurin lodge at M.I.T., Cambridge Royal Arch chapter, Cambridge council, St. Bernard

Commandery and the Scottish Rite Bodies of Boston.

Other grand lodge officers who were elected were: Earl W. Taylor of Belmont lodge, senior grand warden; Earl C. Parker of Barre, a member of Mt. Zion lodge, junior grand warden; Charles H. Ramsay of Cambridge, a member of Revere lodge, grand treasurer; Frank H. Hilton of Belmont, a member of Mizpah lodge, grand secretary.

Directors elected for two years were: Arthur D. Prince of Lowell, Claude L. Allen of Melrose, James Young, Jr., of Salem and Joseph Earl Perry of Belmont, retiring grand master.

Former Gov. Channing H. Cox of Boston was elected a trustee of the Masonic education and charity trust, for an eight-year term beginning Jan. 1.

FIVE OF A KIND

Five sons of Mathias Ursel Whitenite, 32d, a member of the Bloomsburg (Pa.) Scottish Rite Bodies, became 32nd degree Masons at the Bloomsburg Reunion in June. They were Earl Eugene, McClellan Paul, Donald Edward, Mathias Clarence and Bruce Hugh Whitenite.

OLD APRON

A Masonic apron, originally belonging to Henry Bass Bullard, who was made a Master Mason in Henderson Lodge No. 99, Cotile, Rapides Parish, La., eighty-eight years ago, is in the possession of Sam Marks, 32d, of Hiram Lodge No. 70, New Orleans, La. The apron was given Mr. Marks by his sister when he became an Entered Apprentice Mason in Montgomery (La.) Lodge No. 168 in 1876.

Mr. Marks is now trying to locate the descendants of Mr. Bullard so that he can return the apron. If unable to find any, he will donate it to Hiram Lodge. Henderson Lodge was destroyed by Union Soldiers under the command of Gen. N. P. Banks, in December, 1865.

Seventy-six out of a total of 203 members of Hiram Lodge No. 70 are 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Masons.

SEVEN SONS CONFER DEGREE

Seven sons occupied the working stations of Dongola (Ill.) Lodge No. 581 when their father, 73-year-old Joseph Franklin Hughes, was made a Master Mason recently. More than 300 Masons, representing 51 Lodges in New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa and Arkansas, witnessed the degree work.

The seven sons conferring the degree were: Worshipful Master, Carrol T. Hughes, 32d, Jacksonville, Ill.; Senior Warden, Ralph Hughes, Clarinda, Iowa; Junior Warden, Harold O. Hughes, 32d, Clarinda, Iowa; Chaplain, Virgil V. Hughes, Cherokee, Iowa; Senior Deacon, Raymond A. Hughes, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Junior Deacon, Grant L. Hughes, 32d,

Brazil, Ind.; Marshal, Delbert C. Hughes, Jerseyville, Ill.

Illinois Grand Lodge officers and other distinguished visitors from many states were guests of the Hughes brothers at a dinner preceding the ceremony. The Grand Lodge officers were officially welcomed by James F. Wahl of Anna, Ill., District Deputy Grand Master of the 100th Illinois Masonic District.

Following the degree work, Mr. Hughes, the candidate, received a beautiful Masonic ring from his sons. It was presented by J. C. Colton, Jacksonville, Ill., on behalf of the Hughes brothers, and he also read a poem dedicated to the father from his seven sons.

This was the second time the Hughes brothers had been together to put on degree work for a member of the family. Last year six of them were in the working stations when Delbert C. Hughes, the youngest brother, was made a Master Mason, in Jerseyville, Ill.

N. Y. \$500,000 CHARITY BUDGET

The Grand Lodge of New York spent more than half a million dollars maintaining its charitable institutions and departments during 1939. The largest single amount was \$430,240.76, the expense of operating the Masonic Home at Utica, N. Y., where 253 men, 216 women, 73 boys and 37 girls received care last year.

The New York Grand Lodge also expended \$117,749.41 for outside relief—and \$5,064.61 for tubercular relief—a grand total of \$553,054.78. Other Lodges that have large charity budgets are Pennsylvania and Illinois, the latter spending more than \$200,000 a year in the maintenance of its two Masonic Homes.

BRITISH CHARACTER

To those who fear Great Britain will soon lose Gibraltar and the war, it was recently pointed out in a cartoon in the *Christian Science Monitor* that the real "Gibraltar" of England is British character. As the war proceeds and Fascists and Nazis rant and rave of their strength and bravery, it is encouraging to see that the Spirit of England silently flourishes, undaunted and unafraid.

British character was not built by ballyhoo or saber rattling. It was not built in a single generation by the stimulation of excess patriotic zeal, instilled by a fanatical leader. It came into being through generations of freedom, during which time the people simply refused to be conquered. True, England has lost countless battles—but never when a vital interest was at stake.

Today the British, though realizing the gravity of their situation and the strength of their foe, are quietly confident they will emerge the victor. A letter published in *The News*, Lynchburg, Va., sent by British parents rejecting an offer of haven for their little girl for the duration of

the war, typifies this spirit. "We are none of us frightened. . . . We've all decided we might as well be dead as live under German rule, so we'll have the fun of the fight."

91-YEAR-OLD RECEIVES YORK DEGREES

Bill G. Lyster, 91-year-old Long Beach Mason, a drummer boy under General Grant at the Battle of Gettysburg, completed his York Rite Degrees in Long Beach Commandery, California, early this summer. He became a Mason in San Bernardino, in 1890.

Lyster enlisted as a drummer in an Iowa regiment when he was eleven years old, and served throughout the Civil War with the Union forces. He made the trip from New York to San Francisco by boat, in 1868, taking a train across the Isthmus of Panama and embarking on another ship on the Pacific side. Twelve years later he moved to Southern California, and has lived there since 1880.

SITE OF LODGE MARKED

The first regular Masonic Lodge held north of the Arctic Circle convened on August 30, 1938, at Coppermine, near the mouth of the Coppermine River on the Coronation Gulf, Canada. In commemoration of the event Canadian Masons have since erected a three-foot granite pillar, weighing 445 pounds, at the site of the meeting.

The monument was supplied by the Alberta Granite, Marble and Stone Company, and bears a copper plaque appropriately inscribed with the names of the major officers who officiated and the candidate who received the Entered Apprentice Degree at the meeting.

The work was conducted by Ivanhoe Lodge No. 142, Edmonton, Alberta, under a special dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Alberta. The expedition, headed by Past Grand Master Charles E. Garrett, who acted as Worshipful Master, flew to Coppermine, picking up other Masons on the way. The Entered Apprentice Degree was conferred upon Emil John Walli in the Anglican Mission—a small, wood frame building also used as a church and post office.

MONTICELLO

Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, would have been turned into a farm school for boys if the will of Capt. Uriah P. Levy, U.S.N., had been carried out. He left the famous old mansion to the people of the United States for this purpose when he died in 1858.

At the time, however, neither the United States nor the State of Virginia were allowed to accept gifts from private individuals. Later, both the federal and state constitutions were amended, but in the meantime the heirs of Captain Levy brought suit and had the original will set aside.

Captain Levy's idea of the school was that it should be plain—designed to educate boys between the ages of 12 and 16 to fit into the agricultural life of the nation. He provided that the instructors be real farmers who taught from experience. "I especially require that no professorships be established in said school or professors employed in the institution. My intention in establishing the school is charity and usefulness and not for the purpose of pomp."

Monticello is now owned by the Jefferson Memorial Foundation, and is kept open as a national shrine. The Foundation bought it in 1921 and restored it, as nearly as possible, to its original condition.

While there is no record of Jefferson's Masonic membership, there are many references to him as a Mason in contemporary writings. He was a member of the Continental Congress and drafted the Declaration of Independence. A majority of the signers of this document were Masons. He was also attacked by the foes of Masonry during his public life.

Jefferson was also the author of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and founded the University of Virginia.

KENTUCKY SHOWS GAIN

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky, F.&A.M., oldest Grand Lodge west of the Allegheny Mountains, met in Louisville, Ky., for its 140th annual communication, October 15-17, 1940. Grand Master Boswell B. Hodgkin of Winchester, presided and gave an excellent address. The reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer showed a net increase in membership of about sixty persons, although losses by death were unusually heavy during the past year, and also showed fairly satisfactory financial conditions.

Among the distinguished visitors present were James W. Skelly, 33d, Past Grand Master of Missouri and present Secretary of the Scottish Rite at St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Arthur Mather, 33d, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri; Walter H. Niestrath, 33d, Grand Marshal of the Grand Council, R.&S.M. of Missouri; Earl C. Lanningham, Grand Junior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Virginia; John H. Hedelund, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska; Hanson L. Peterson, 33d, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and present Grand Marshal of the General Grand Council, R.&S.M., U.S.A., and John H. Cowles, 33d, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33d, Southern Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, U. S. A.

Twenty-two of the twenty-four Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky who are now living were pres-

ent. The others, Virgil P. Smith and Hugh M. Grundy, were absent because of illness.

New Grand Lodge officers elected and installed during the session were Charles A. Keith, Grand Master; Oba Fields, Deputy Grand Master; W. Z. Carter, Grand Senior Warden, E. B. Beatty, Grand Junior Warden; S. Albert Phillips, Grand Treasurer; Alpheus E. Orton, Grand Secretary (re-elected).

MARK NORRIS, 33°

Mark Norris, 33d., Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States (1937-1940), is reported recovering from the illness that prevented him from attending the Grand Encampment in Cleveland during July. Progress has been slow, but it is expected he will be able to get up and around in the near future.

During his illness Mr. Norris received many letters, telegrams and other messages, and he hopes to be able to resume his correspondence soon.

WORD FROM SWEDEN

The Supreme Council, 33d., Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A., recently received a Tableau from the Grand Lodge of Sweden listing its officers, membership, the lodges under its jurisdiction, the foreign Masonic Grand Bodies with which it exchanges representatives, and other information of Masonic interest. King Gustaf V is Grand Master and Baron Rolf von Heidenstam is Grand Secretary.

This is the first piece of mail received from Sweden since the Nazis invaded the Scandinavian countries. Sweden was the only one of these countries not overrun. The Supreme Council has received no communication of any kind from Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark or Finland since they were raided by Germany and, in the case of Finland, by Russia.

TWO-AND-A-HALF DEGREE MASONS

Two instances have come to light where the ceremonies of the Master Mason Degree were unavoidably cut off before the candidates had received the full ceremony. One was in Chicago, where the conferring of the degree was halted by a fire. It was two weeks before the Lodge concluded the work of the Master Mason Degree on the candidate.

Harold V. B. Voorhis, well-known Masonic writer and Grand Master of the Cryptic Rite in New Jersey, described a similar occurrence. It appears that at a period between conferring the two sections of the Master Mason Degree in his Lodge—Mystic Brotherhood No. 21, Red Bank, N. J.—on June 7, 1921, the electric lights went out. The trouble was in the plant and the candidate, Lyman C. Van Inwegen, who was superintendent

of the plant, had of necessity to be excused. The Lodge having been closed, it was not until two weeks later that the candidate received the rest of the Master Mason Degree.

PAGEANT

What Cheer Lodge No. 21 of Providence, R. I., presented a pageant of four episodes at "America The Beautiful Night" held in Freemasons Hall, Providence, on October 4, 1940. Tableaux representing the following made up the program: (1) the landing of Roger Williams in 1636; (2) the visit of Gen. George Washington to Newport, and the drawing up of plans for a Grand Lodge in Rhode Island, which took place in 1790-91; (3) the forming of What Cheer Lodge No. 21 in 1857; (4) the return of officers to the Lodge in 1940, in which gold medals and additional gold bars were given out to fifty-year members.

The final tableau included seventeen members who had been Master Masons for fifty years or more. Oldest in point of service was Henry A. Grimwood, who has been a Mason for 61 years. Henry G. Thresher and Hamilton C. Macdougall received recognition for 58 years, and 55 years' service, respectively.

A smorgasbord supper, served in the banquet hall, preceded the pageant. A large number of Masons and friends of the Craft attended.

NORTHERN SUPREME COUNCIL

Cincinnati, Ohio, was host city for the 128th Annual Convocation of the Supreme Council, 33d, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A., September 21-26, 1940. All but three Active Members attended, they being absent because of illness, while large numbers of Honorary 33rd Degree Masons from Ohio, Kentucky, and other states were present.

Grand Commander Melvin M. Johnson, 33d, presided at all sessions. Prominent visitors from other Jurisdictions included Julian M. Thomas, 33d, Active Member of the Supreme Council of France; Luis F. Reinhardt, 33d, Active Member and Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Supreme Council of Cuba; Charles A. Moffett, 33d, Active Member in Alabama, and John H. Cowles, 33d, Grand Commander, of the Supreme Council, 33d, Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A.; Sabah Bashir, 33d, Honorary Member of the Supreme Council of Mexico.

Five new Active Members were elected to the Supreme Council, and 108 received the 33rd Degree Honorary at this session. The new Active Members are Claude L. Allen of Massachusetts, Isaac Cherry of New Jersey, Carl A. Miller, Carey B. Hall and Charles O. DeMoure, all of Illinois.

One hundred and twenty-six 32nd De-

gree Masons were elected to receive the 33rd Degree next year. Among them was Henry Ford of Detroit, who will receive the 33rd Degree at a special session the latter part of November, 1940.

The first day of the session was given over to committee meetings, rehearsal for the 33rd Degree, and entertainment of guests. Religious services were conducted at Christ Episcopal Church on the evening of September 2nd, with the Rev. Phil Porter, D.D., 32d, in charge. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Harry K. Eversull, D.D., 33d elect, president of Marietta College. The next day was taken up with registration, committee meetings, and tours of the city.

The Royal Order of Scotland also held its annual meeting on September 23rd with Provisional Grand Master Dr. James H. Brice, 33d, of New York, presiding. Degrees were conferred upon twenty-five by a cast from the District of Columbia, headed by the Rev. John C. Palmer, 33d, Provincial Deputy Grand Master.

The 24th Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, according to the ritual of the Northern Jurisdiction, was exemplified the same afternoon by a cast presided over by Jesse W. Darling, 33d, Past Provincial Grand Master of the Royal Order of Scotland. This was followed by a dinner in the Hall of Mirrors.

On Tuesday morning members of Ohio and Kentucky Commanderies of Knights Templar escorted the officers, guests and members of the Supreme Council to the Masonic Temple, where the Supreme Council was opened in full ceremonial form by Grand Commander Melvin M. Johnson.

During the session, the usual appropriation of \$45,000 was made to continue the research work for a cure of dementia praecox. An address was given, at an open meeting of the Committee on Benevolences, by Dr. Margaret Mead, Assistant Curator of Ethnology of the American Museum of Natural History.

DEATH OF J. RUSSELL McLAREN,

Mr. J. Russell McLaren, Past Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodge of England and Past President of the Board of General Purposes of that Grand Lodge, passed away at his residence in Brighton on August 29, 1940.

Serving as President of the Board during the past nine years, the official acts of Mr. McLaren embrace some of the most important events in the history of the Masonic fraternity in England. Many of the duties of his office were most arduous, especially so following the death of Sir Colville Smith, to whose lot fell the consecration of many of the London Lodges.

Mr. McLaren was born in London in 1866; was initiated in Malmesbury Lodge No. 3156 in 1910, and became Master of that Lodge in 1916.

Joining the Royal Somerset House and

Inverness Lodge No. 4, he became its Deputy Master in 1921 and served as Treasurer for many years. He became Grand Steward of the United Grand Lodge of England in 1920 and was Secretary of the Board of Stewards. From then on he served the Fraternity in many important capacities, not only in the Grand Lodge but in Royal Arch and Mark Masonry. He also held office in many other Masonic Bodies. In 1937, he was promoted to Past Grand Warden, being invested with the honor by the King on the occasion of the Especial Grand Lodge to commemorate the coronation of His Majesty, held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on the 30th of June, 1937.

Mr. McLaren was a 33rd Degree Mason in the Scottish Rite and became a member of the Supreme Council of England in 1933.

BRITISH MASONS GIVE JEWELS

The United Grand Lodge turned over a check for more than 10,000 pounds to go toward the prosecution of the war against Hitler. The money came from voluntarily contributed Masonic jewels which were melted down to their base metals and sold.

Since the value of such jewels lies in the workmanship rather than the actual metal, this sum represents but a fraction of the original cost of these Masonic emblems. Each Mason who contributed a jewel received a special acknowledgment from the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Masons have contributed heavily in other ways toward the British cause, but the immediate response in the voluntary surrender of their jewels, many of which were invaluable for sentimental as well as intrinsic reasons, best typifies the English spirit.

The United States used the slogan, "Give till it hurts," to sell Liberty Bonds in 1917-18. This same feeling must have been in the hearts of the British Masons to cause them to part with their valuable jewels, cherished for sentimental reasons, which had been presented to them for meritorious work in the Craft.

INTERNATIONAL NIGHT

Lafayette Masonic Lodge No. 241, Seattle, Wash., celebrated its 19th annual International Night on October 17th with Grand Masters from one Canadian and four United States Grand Lodges attending. The evening's ceremonies started with a dinner for Masons and their ladies followed by an address, "Hands Across the Border," by E. V. Illsey, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of Hamilton, Ontario.

Later Lafayette Lodge convened for its stated communication and the visiting Masonic guests were welcomed. Honored guests included Grand Masters

Matthew W. Hill, Washington; William R. Simpson, British Columbia; Asa A. Vealey, Idaho; Earl Snell, Oregon, and John T. Orr, Montana.

INDIAN MADE HIGH PRIEST

W. W. Burns, a Cheyenne Indian, was recently installed High Priest of Triune Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Pipestone, Minn. The second Indian to be thus installed, Mr. Burns has been boys' adviser and athletic coach at the Government Indian School at Pipestone. The first Indian to be installed High Priest of Triune Chapter was the late Paul Abraham, a Santee-Sioux Indian.

An interesting Indian tradition is connected with the vicinity of Pipestone. Indians of different tribes gathered there to make pipes from the quarries of soft stone, which hardens soon after it is exposed to the air. It is said that Indians of all tribes when making their pipes never brought their weapons with them. By agreement they left them at points distant from the quarries.

FATHER AND SON

With eighteen Lodges represented, St. John's Lodge No. 53, Tyler, Texas, made a father and son Master Masons at an unusual meeting early in September. W. F. Frizzell and his son, Ivan, received the work.

The Entered Apprentice Degree was also conferred during the evening, and the second section took place in full form and ceremony, each member of the cast wearing the regalia appropriate to his station.

Seven Past Masters of St. John's Lodge and nine Past Masters of other Lodges participated in the two degrees.

HOSPITAL BEQUESTS

Three substantial bequests recently received by various Shrine Hospitals for Crippled Children have been announced. The Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine received \$59,709.75 as a part of a bequest from the estate of Ella R. Webb of Denver, Colo., while the San Francisco, Calif., Hospital received \$46,410.92 from the estate of Definia Garratt.

BREAKS WILL

TO BENEFIT HOSPITAL

Crippled children in the Shrine Hospital at San Francisco, Calif., will receive the immediate benefits of a gift of \$250,000 due to the splendid generosity of Charles J. Hendry, son of the late George W. Hendry, a ship chandlery manufacturer. Mr. Hendry recently petitioned the Superior Court to terminate a trust fund set up for him by his father so that the Shrine Hospital could receive the money now instead of after his death.

Under the terms of the will, Mr. Hendry was to receive the income from this fund during his lifetime. Upon his death, the residue was to go almost entirely to

the Shriners' Hospital. After the Superior Court Judge had ruled that the money could go immediately to the Hospital, Mr. Hendry said: "The children need the money more than I and, after all, why should they have to wait until I die."

Mr. Hendry, by his action, proved that he preferred dividends in cured crippled children rather than in cash.

100 YEARS OF ILLINOIS MASONRY

Distinguished Masons from twenty-five states and Canada attended the 101st Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois on October 8th and 9th, 1940, which marked the completion of 100 years of Masonry in that state. Special ceremonies and events marked the celebration, and unusual importance was attached to social events at the meeting, which was held in Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Masons packed the hall for the first meeting and were entertained by the band of the Masonic Orphan Home of La Grange, Ill., prior to the opening session of the Grand Lodge on October 8th. Grand Master Den DeBaugh opened the communication and Deputy Grand Master Karl J. Mohd welcomed the visitors. Samuel H. Wragg, Deputy Grand Master of Massachusetts, responded in their behalf.

Reports showed the condition of Illinois Masonry to be in good shape, and a measure to modernize the financial setup of the Grand Lodge met with general approval. Most elaborate event of the session was the centennial banquet on October 8th, attended by more than 1,200 Masons.

A sad note was introduced by the death of Governor Henry Horner, 33d., who had long been active in Illinois Grand Lodge affairs. He died just before the Centennial celebration, and his funeral took place during the session.

All Grand Lodge officials were reelected by acclamation for another year.

Many distinguished visitors were present from other jurisdictions.

THREE BROTHERS

Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 116, Towson, Md., made the three sons of Charles Roy Roller Master Masons at an unusual meeting, October 15th. Several officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland attended and took part in the ceremonies.

The sons were Charles Vincent, Vernon Roy and Richard George Roller. The first two awaited until the youngest, Richard George, reached his 21st birthday so that they could all take the Masonic Degrees together.

The father spoke with feeling of the privilege of seeing his three sons received into Masonry, and hoped they would continue to lead active and useful lives in the Church and the community. In speaking of the responsibilities of a

father toward his children, he said: "I did the best I could to lead my boys in the right paths. I did not send them to Church and Sunday School, I took them. Solomon has said: 'Train up a child in the way he should go and, when he is old, he will not depart from it.'"

IN OTHER COUNTRIES

While little news relative to Masonry is received from overseas, occasionally a letter or some printed matter reaches the U.S.A., showing that the Craft still carries on. Most recent word was an announcement of the annual festival for the Royal Masonic Bevolent Institution of England, which will take place February 27, 1941. This is about the usual time for the festival, and apparently the war will not change British Masons from their usual procedure regarding this worthy charity. The notice was dated October 14, and was delivered in this country in a remarkably short time considering present conditions.

Two letters from Ireland were recently received. One, dated October 9th, acknowledged receipt of a book for the library of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and another announced a meeting in Carlton Hall, Donegal Place, Belfast, Ireland, on October 26th. The latter notice also told of a meeting of the Lodge of Research of Ireland at the Rossetta Masonic Hall, Park Road, Belfast, on October 25th. Both meetings had taken place before the communications reached this country.

A letter dated July 6th, which took four months on its journey from Cairo to the United States, was recently received from Mahomed Refaat Bey, Grand Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Egypt. He indicated that Freemasonry in Egypt is progressing as well as could be expected under the trying conditions existing at the time the letter was written. Since then Italian forces have invaded Egypt for a distance of about sixty miles. The effect of this move upon Masonic activity is not yet known. Headquarters in Egypt for the Craft are in Cairo.

IN PARAGUAY

On August 22, 1940, the Government of Paraguay granted permission for the Grand Orient and the Supreme Council of Freemasonry to resume activities. On September 25th, the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite held its first meeting and the following officers were elected: William Paats, 33d., Sovereign Grand Commander; Pedro Mares, 33d., Lieutenant Grand Commander; Eduardo M. Cave, 33d., Deputy Grand Commander; Enrique L. Pinho, 33d., Grand Secretary General. A. P. Gebhardt de Norrone, 33d., is the Representative of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A., near that of Paraguay, and Charles A. Moffett, 33d., Sovereign Grand

Inspector General in Alabama, is its Representative near the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction.

The Masons in Paraguay were practically all in the war between Paraguay and Bolivia, and Masonry ceased its activities at that time. The Masonic Temple was voluntarily turned over to be used as a hospital for the care of the sick and wounded. The country is sparsely inhabited and Freemasonry has a very limited field, notwithstanding that it has a legal status in the Republic of Paraguay, which is not the case in many of the South American Republics.

On the 15th of September, a Masonic funeral ceremony was held for the late President and Marshal Jose Felix Estigarribia, at which the Government was represented by Dr. Tomas A. Salomoni, the Secretary of Foreign Relations.

CENTENNIAL

Four hundred and fifty Masons attended the observance of the 100th anniversary of the issuance of a dispensation for the founding of Jefferson Lodge No. 43, A.F.&A.M., held in Jefferson City, Mo., on October 21, 1940. The celebratory presentation of pioneer Masonry in Jefferson City.

About 350 Craftsmen were present at the centennial dinner held the same evening. This was followed by the introduction of distinguished guests by District Deputy Grand Master A. Linxwiler, of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Principal speaker of the evening was Jay William Hudson.

Jefferson Lodge was founded by a group of Masons who were making the trip from Boonville to Jefferson City by steamboat. The struggle for existence, particularly during adversities of the Civil War, makes a dramatic lodge history.

A feature of the celebration was the mass attendance by Masons of services at the Capital Avenue Christian Church on Sunday, October 13th, where Samuel Thurman, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, delivered the address. Prince of Peace Commandery No. 29, Knights Templar, Jefferson City, Mo., sponsored the service in honor of Jefferson Lodge.

RELATIVE OF PITCHLYN

William M. Dunn, a distant relative of Peter Perkins Pitchlyn, former Chief of the Choctaw Indians, and one of the most prominent Indians ever to receive the Scottish Rite degrees, his two sons and a son-in-law are members of Indian Consistory No. 2, McAlester, Okla. Mr. Dunn remembers seeing the illustrious Choctaw Chief at the Choctaw Council Session in the fall of 1877, which was held at Armstrong Academy, located southeast of Caddo, Okla., and former capital of the Choctaw Nation.

Mr. Dunn's maternal grandmother was a sister of Peter Pitchlyn's wife and a cousin of Pitchlyn himself. His sons are William A. and Arthur Ward Dunn of McAlester, and his son-in-law is Earl O. Wheat of Ada, Okla.

Pitchlyn received the 32nd degree in 1860 from General Albert Pike, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33d., Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A. He was in Washington for many years as representative of the Choctaw Nation, and during his stay was a warm friend of President Andrew Jackson, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, and Henry Clay, Past Grand Master of Kentucky.

WHY DEMOCRACIES FELL?

Sir Norman Angell, British economist and author, stated in the principal address before the annual dinner of the Associate Alumni of City College of New York City, on the evening of November 16th, that European democracies were destroyed because they would not unite to defend themselves.

Europe's condition today, he said, is the result of a selfish, cocksure attitude of non-German Europe which refused to hang together in a mutual cause, and, as a result, it has hung separately.

The democracies of Europe perished, he declared, because they rejected the truth proclaimed in our churches, that we are members of one brotherhood; that the corporate body of civilization, if it is to defend itself, must assume the obligation to defend one of its members which is about to be the victim of evil violence.

THREE SONS AND SON-IN-LAW

Between 1,500 and 2,000 Masons from Southwestern Texas attended a Field Day ceremonial and barbecue at the Scottish Rite Temple Auditorium in San Antonio, Tex., on November 5, 1940, sponsored by Anchor Lodge No. 424. Included in the gathering were Grand Master Leo Hart and other Masonic dignitaries from the Grand Lodge of Texas, and James C. Jones, 33d., Deputy of the Active Member in Texas of the Supreme Council, 33d., A.&A.S.R., Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

The event was held on the 60th birthday of Guy Cude, 32d., and Knight Commander of the Court of Honour, who is Past Master of Anchor Lodge and Secretary of the Scottish Rite Bodies. As the high point of the ceremonial, six candidates, including three sons and a son-in-law of Past Master Cude, received the Master Mason degree. The candidates were: Lelon Guy Cude, Sr., Elton Ray Cude and Charles Cude (sons), Dr. Romie M. Dufner (son-in-law), Thomas Jackson Womack, Jr., and Morris E. Ezell.

Degree teams from Luling, San Marcos, Freer, Del Rio and Lockhart, Tex., assisted Anchor Lodge in the degree work. The program began at 2:30 in the after-

noon and recessed at 6:30 for a barbecue dinner, during which music was furnished by Alzarar Temple's Shrine band.

Seventy-five Texas lodges were represented and 450 visitors from other states attended. Many other Texas Masons who were unable to come wired their fraternal greetings.

ANNIVERSARY

Theodore Lawrence was recently honored by Triluminal Lodge No. 543, Pike, N.Y., when he observed the anniversary of his 70th year as a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Mr. Lawrence received a 70-year bar in commemoration of the event, and Past Grand Master Dana B. Hellings of the Grand Lodge of New York gave the principal address.

ELECTS WIGGIN

Norman K. Wiggin of Melrose, Mass., was elected most illustrious grand master of the grand council of Royal & Select Masters of Massachusetts at the annual assembly Monday, Dec. 9, in Masonic Temple, Boston. He succeeds William S. Hamilton of Williamstown.

The grand council, governing body of subordinate councils throughout the state, was instituted in 1826. After the induction of the new officers, the members adjourned to the Hotel Touraine for dinner.

Other officers of the grand council elected were George T. Hart of Lynn, deputy grand master; Charles T. Ansley of Newton, grand principal conductor of the work; Charles A. Chisholm of Melrose, grand treasurer, and Raymond T. Sewall of Boston, grand recorder.

The following officers were appointed: The Very Rev. Percy T. Edrop of Springfield, grand chaplain; the Rev. Warren Prince Landers of Brookline, grand chaplain; the Rev. Carlton Easton of Marblehead, grand chaplain; Lewis Doane of Marblehead, grand lecturer; Irving F. Ridlon of Greenwood, grand master of ceremonies; Winfield Temple of Marlboro, grand captain of the guard; James H. Wilson of Fall River, grand conductor; Leonard E. Sweitzer of Pittsfield, grand steward, and Walter F. Johnson of Milton, grand sentinel.

HONOR GOVERNOR-ELECT

J. Melville Broughton, Governor-Elect of North Carolina, was honored on Armistice Day by prominent Masons from all parts of the state, at a special meeting of William G. Hill Lodge No. 218, Raleigh, N.C. Mr. Broughton, a member of this lodge, is the first native resident of Raleigh ever to be elected Governor of North Carolina during the 148 years that it has been the capital city, and on November 5th received the largest vote ever cast for a North Carolina Governor, being given a plurality of 350,000 votes.

He was introduced to the lodge by

former Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, a Knight Templar, who in turn had been presented by retiring Governor Clyde R. Hoey, for many years prominent in North Carolina Masonic affairs. Robert N. Simms, president of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, paid tribute to "Broughton, the Churchman." Past Grand Master Alexander B. Andrews of the Grand LLodge of North Carolina spoke on "Broughton, the Lawyer, Citizen and Legislator," while Secretary C. Trenholm McClenaghan of William G. Hill Lodge reviewed the work of "Broughton, the Master Mason."

A dozen members of Fort Bragg (N.C.) Lodge No. 667 took part in the program, being present, in uniform, to present the colors in an impressive ceremony.

The Deputy Grand Master, Dr. Charles P. Eldridge, of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, is also a member of William G. Hill Lodge. According to custom, Doctor Eldridge will become Grand Master next spring, bringing William G. Hill Lodge the distinction of having in its membership both the Governor of the state and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

97-YEAR-OLD MASON

H. D. Benedict, 32d., of Fredericktown, Mo., oldest Scottish Rite Mason in the St. Louis, Mo., Bodies, died at the age of 97 years on November 1, 1940. A Civil War veteran, who fought with the Union forces throughout the struggle, Mr. Benedict had long been active in Masonry. He was a member of Marcus Lodge No. 110, Fredericktown, and Moolah Shrine Temple in St. Louis.

Born in Cape Vincent, N.Y., in 1843, he migrated West to Ohio, with his parents, when only four years old. When eighteen, he was among the first volunteers to answer Abraham Lincoln's call for men. He saw service in the battle of Iuka, Miss., and was a prisoner at Vicksburg when the fortifications of the prison were bombed. Later, he was exchanged, and returned to his company in time to participate in the second battle of Corinth, Miss.

After the war, Mr. Benedict headed west. He was a telegrapher in St. Louis, but later spent several years stringing telegraph wires through the Southwest, building a line for Jay Gould through Texas and New Mexico. Thomas Edison once worked for him as a telegraph operator in the days before his inventive genius became recognized.

Retiring when only 50 years old, Mr. Benedict became interested in civic affairs, and served as Mayor of Fredericktown for several terms.

Marcus Lodge No. 110 was in charge of the funeral services. The American Legion and a squad of soldiers from Jefferson Barracks paid final tribute at the grave.

KENTUCKIAN 105 YEARS OLD

October 27, 1940, marked the 105th birth anniversary of Charles A. Rieckel, Cynthiana, Ky., who has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for 73 years. Letters and telegrams of congratulation, including one from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, poured in from all parts of the country as Masons and others honored Mr. Rieckel.

Born in Germany in 1835, Mr. Rieckel came to this country shortly before his

18th birthday. He was made a Master Mason in 1867; is a member of St. Andrews Lodge No. 18, and a charter member of the Knight Templar Commandery. Cynthiana observed his natal day almost as a holiday, and St. Andrews Lodge and the Commandery of that city presented Mr. Rieckel with a huge birthday cake.

Despite his 105 years, Mr. Rieckel is still active. He voted at the general election on November 5th and plans to attend the opening baseball game of the Cincinnati Reds next spring.

75TH ANNIVERSARY

The 75th anniversary of the founding of Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection No. 1 featured the Reunion of the Scottish Rite Grand Consistory, held in New Orleans, La., November 25-27, 1940. More than 300 Scottish Rite Masons participated in the degree work during the three-day celebration.

JUNEAU SCOTTISH RITE BODIES

A recent letter from Alaska reveals that in the Juneau Scottish Rite Bodies the fall and winter programs are progressing and that much interest is being shown in Masonry throughout the territory. Many Masons from Fairbanks and Anchorage are interested in becoming members of the Scottish Rite, and it was considered possible that members from the Juneau Bodies would fly to these points to put on the work, if a large enough class could be organized.

M. S. Whittier, 33d., Deputy in Alaska of the Supreme Council, 33d., A.&A.S.R., Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A., reports that Alaskans keep in close touch with present world events, through press and radio, and that all are boosting for England. Juneau has just raised funds for an ambulance for Britain as a town project, and the women of that city are busy knitting sweaters for British troops as in the days of the World War of 1914-18.

It is expected that the work of fortifying Alaska will add at least 20,000 persons to the territory's population. The Army and Navy are both working hard to get their Alaskan defenses in good shape to resist a possible assault, presumably from Japan or Russia.

GERMAN LANGUAGE LODGE

Aurora Masonic Lodge No. 30, Milwaukee, Wis., the last of the three original German-language lodges operating under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, will celebrate its 90th anniversary on December 14, 1940. Working under a modified French ritual, this lodge has conducted its work and business in German since its foundation, even during the World War days when the German language was virtually excluded in the United States.

The Entered Apprentice degree is the most impressive under the ritual used,

and though the membership of Aurora Lodge has never exceeded 200 Masons, there are generally 500 or more members of the Craft present when this degree is presented. An atmosphere of dignity and sincerity prevails in the lodge room, and whispering or leaving when lodge is in session is strictly prohibited.

The fact that this lodge still exists and carries on in its original work is a tribute to the tolerance of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, which defended Aurora Lodge from all attacks during the World War.

MARK TWAIN AND CRAFT

While on a Masonic speaking engagement, Jacob C. Klinck, 33d., Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York visited the cemetery at Elmira, N.Y., where Mark Twain is buried. On the monument erected to his memory by his daughter is carved the following: "Death is a starlit strip between the companionship of yesterday and the reunion of tomorrow."

It is not known whether or not this expression of faith in an after life was taken from Mark Twain's writings or was original with his daughter.

During his life, Mark Twain took an active part in Masonry. He was made a member of Polar Star Lodge No. 79, St. Louis, Mo., in 1861, and acted as Junior Deacon of Bear Mountain Lodge No. 76 at a lodge meeting in Angel's Camp, California, in 1865. He also visited the lodge at Carson City, Nev., when it was still under the Grand Lodge of California.

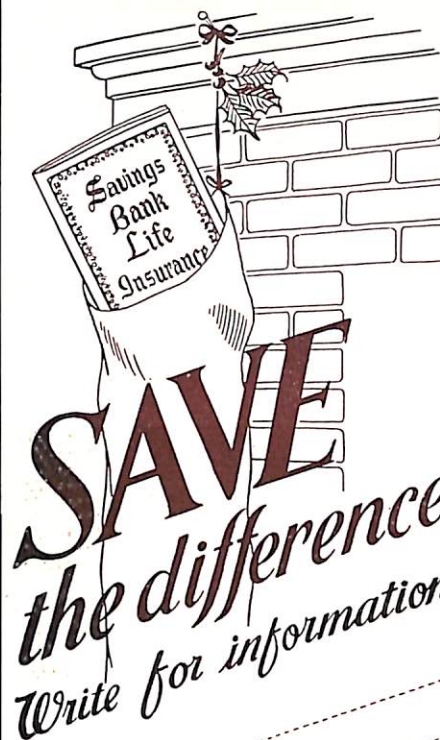
MASONRY AND THE DICTATORS

Will Freemasonry cease as a moral and active influence in Europe? Mussolini and Hitler have long since declared that it must, and they practically control that continent.

In his harangue of July 19th, the Fuehrer denounced the Craft and associated it with "armament manufacturers, war profiteers, international business men, stock exchange jugglers, Jews, political hirelings" and all other horrible creatures of his unhappy imagination. Not once did he refer to the members of the Roman Catholic Church as engaged in the above category in his hate blitzkrieg.

Masonry being thus charged with acts wholly foreign to its practices and teachings, many feel that members of the Craft everywhere should rally to the support of England, not alone because that country is the last stronghold of Freemasonry in Europe and the home of the Mother Grand Lodge of the Masonic world, but for other reasons. They feel that although Masonry and democracy complement one another, begetting and sustaining each other in principle and in fact, England's civilization must be saved; that she cannot be destroyed without destroying certain elements of that

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civilization which, if lost, would throw the world back a thousand years. Among these are the implications of free government—the Bill of Rights within the Magna Carta; parliamentary institutions, and a body of literature and culture which have been and are the hope and inspiration of mankind against system of religious, political and economic serfdom. To a Hitler, a Mussolini, or an authoritarian religious system, all these are anathema.

If Freemasonry were other than a great spiritual force teaching the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man and the four cardinal virtues—temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice, its enemies would have reason to respect the military power its influence could marshal in this country; but, rational and conservative, it yet abides the return of man to the manner of life it would have him live. In moments of despair it finds solace, too, in the words of Seneca: "Unjust rule never endures perpetually."

But we are not unmindful that there were Masons who, to maintain the freedom of Englishmen, refused to brook the tyranny of a certain ruler of German descent. That ruler was King George III of England. The leaders of Masonry then were such men as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

Hitler and Mussolini, being blind on their spiritual side—dull as it were to the finer, richer things of life, as the paragraph below from *Mein Kampf* shows—it is not at all unlikely that this may be the Masonry they fear. Masonry has always been a peaceful institution, yet not at any price, for in all the wars of all countries, Masons have been loyal and have fought bravely for their respective countries.

From *Mein Kampf*: "For if a man is not ready or able to fight for his existence, righteous Providence has already decreed his doom. The world is not intended for cowardly nations."—S. R. News Bulletin.

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Jones—The report says the man was
shot by his wife at close range.

James—Then there must have been
powder marks on him.

Jones—Yes. That's why she shot him.

A CONTEMPORARY

Some time ago a copy of a letter which
a fellow wrote to the income tax division
was making the rounds. There is another
one on the circuit now in which a busi-
ness man is supposed to have written. If
you haven't seen it before:

My dear sirs:

In reply to your request to send a
check, I wish to inform you that the pres-
ent condition of my bank account makes
it almost impossible. My shattered finan-
cial condition is due to federal laws, State
laws, county laws, city laws, corporation
laws, liquor laws, mothers-in-law, broth-
ers-in-law, sisters-in-law and outlaws.

Through these laws I am compelled to
pay a business tax, amusement tax, head
tax, school tax, gas tax, light tax, income
tax and excise tax. I am required to get
a business license, car license, truck li-
cense and a dog license.

I am also required to contribute to
every society and organization which the
genius of man is capable of bringing to
life; to women's relief, the unemploy-
ment relief and the gold-diggers relief.

For my own safety I am required to
carry life insurance, property insurance,
liability insurance, burglar insurance, ac-
cident insurance, unemployment insur-
ance, old age insurance and fire insurance.

My business is so governed that it is no
easy matter for me to find out who owns
it.

I am inspected, expected, suspected,
disrespected, rejected, dejected, examined
and re-examined, informed, required,
summonsed, fined, commanded and com-
pelled until I provide an inexhaustible
supply of money for every known need,
desire or hope of the human race.

Simply because I refuse to donate to
something or other I am boycotted, talked
about, lied about, held up and held down
and robbed until I am almost ruined.

I can tell you honestly that except for
the miracle that happened I could not en-
close this check. The wolf that comes
to many doors now-a-days just had pups
on my veranda. I sold them and here is
the money.

Yours Hopefully

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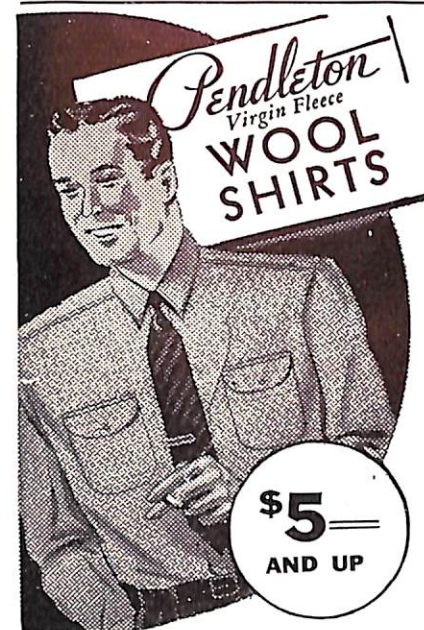
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